REMARKS

The final rejection continues to rely on the Reynolds patent. Reynolds is all about making sure that the RFID tag that it is being read is associated with a particular object. The way Reynolds works is he confirms that the object that he is reading the RFID tag on is the object he thinks it is by reading a visual indication, such as a barcode. The cited paragraphs 81 and 82 explain this operation.

It would make no sense for Reynolds to use two bar tags and to compare the readings. That is because reading either or both bar tags still gives him no confirmation that the object that he is looking at is the one whose RFID tag was read. For example, if you think about a number of objects in a room and you are getting an RFID tag reading, but there is a bunch of objects physically close together so you do not know which RFID tag is the one you are reading. So you simply see a visual marker, like a barcode, read that and then see if the barcode matches the RFID tag. Reading another RFID tag to compare to the first RFID tag would leave you no better information.

Thus, Reynolds simply does not meet the claimed limitations and the rejection should be reconsidered.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: February 22, 2010
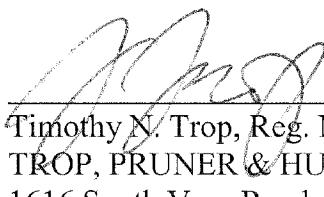
Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
1616 South Voss Road, Suite 750
Houston, TX 77057-2631
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]

Attorneys for Intel Corporation